

TRABAJO DE ALGEBRA LINEAL

D) Sea $V = \{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$, probamos los 8 supuestos de los espacios vectoriales

a. $x + y = y + x, \forall x, y \in V$

i) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (ac, bd) = (ca, db) = (c, d) + (a, b)$ (VERDADERO)

ii) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+d, b+c) = (d+a, c+b) = (d, c) + (a, b)$ (FALSO)

iii) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (ac, bd) = (ca, db) = (c, d) + (a, b)$ (VERDADERO)

iv) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (0, 0) \wedge (c, d) + (a, b) = (0, 0)$ (VERDADERO)

v) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (ac, bd) = (ca, db) = (c, d) + (a, b)$ (VERDADERO)

vi) $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d) = (c+a, d+b) = (c, d) + (a, b)$ (VERDADERO)

b. $(x+y)+z = x+(y+z), \forall x, y, z \in V$

i) $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) = (ac, bd) + (e, f) = (ace, bdf)$ (VERDADERO)
 $= (acce, bddf) = (a, b) + (ce, df) = (a, b) + [(c, d) + (e, f)]$

ii) $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) = (a+d, b+c) + (e, f) = (a+d+e, b+c+e) \neq$ (FALSO)
 $(a, b) + [(c, d) + (e, f)] = (a, b) + (c+e, d+f) = (a+d+e, b+c+f)$

iii) $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) \dots$ similar a i) (VERDADERO)

iv) $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) = (0, 0) + (e, f) = (0, 0) =$ (VERDADERO)
 $(a, b) + [(c, d) + (e, f)] = (a, b) + (0, 0) = (0, 0)$

v) similar a i) (VERDADERO)

vi) $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) = (a+c, b+d) + (e, f) = (a+c+e, b+d+f) =$ (VERDADERO)
 $(a, b) + [(c, d) + (e, f)] = (a, b) + (c+e, d+f) = (a+c+e, b+d+f)$

c. $\exists 0 \in V : x + 0 = x, \forall x \in V$

i) $(a, b) + (0, 0) = (a0, b0) = (a, b) \rightarrow 0_1 = 0_2 = 1 \rightarrow 0 = (1, 1) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

ii) $(a, b) + (0, 0) = (a+0, b+0) = (a, b) \rightarrow 0_1 = 0_2 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = (0, 0) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

iii) ... similar a i) (VERDADERO)

iv) $(a, b) + (0, 0) = (0, 0) = (a, b) \rightarrow \nexists 0_1, 0_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ (FALSO)

v) ... similar a i) (VERDADERO)

vi) $(a, b) + (0, 0) = (a+0, b+0) = (a, b) \rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = (0, 0) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

d. $\forall x \in V, \exists x' \in V : x + x' = 0$

i) $(a, b) + (a', b') = (aa', bb') = (0, 0) \rightarrow a' = b' = 0 \rightarrow (a', b') = (0, 0) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

ii) $(a, b) + (a', b') = (a+b', b+a') = (0, 0) \rightarrow b' = -a, a' = -b \rightarrow (a', b') = (-b, -a) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

iii) ... similar a i) (VERDADERO)

iv) $(a, b) + (a', b') = (0, 0) = (0, 0) \rightarrow a', b' \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (a', b') \in V$ (VERDADERO)

v) ... similar a i) (VERDADERO)

vi) $(a, b) + (a', b') = (a+a', b+b') = (0, 0) \rightarrow a' = -a, b' = -b \rightarrow (a', b') = (-a, -b) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

e. $1x = x, \forall x \in V$

i) $L(a, b) = (a, b) = (a, b)$

ii) $L(a, b) = (a, b) = (a, b)$

iii) $L(a, b) = (1.a, 1.b) = (a, b)$

iv) ... similar a ii)

v) ... similar a ii)

vi) $L(a, b) = (1.a, 0) = (a, 0) \neq (a, b)$

(VERDADERO)

(VERDADERO)

(VERDADERO)

(VERDADERO)

(VERDADERO)

(FALSO)

f. $\alpha(\beta x) = (\alpha\beta)x, \forall x \in V \wedge \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $\alpha[\beta(a, b)] = (\alpha\beta)a, b = (\alpha\beta)(a, b)$

(VERDADERO)

ii, iii) $\alpha[\beta(a, b)] = \alpha(\beta a, \beta b) = (\alpha\beta a, \alpha\beta b) = (\alpha\beta)(a, b)$

(VERDADERO)

iv, v)

vi) $\alpha[\beta(a, b)] = \alpha(\beta a, 0) = (\alpha\beta a, 0) = (\alpha\beta)(a, b)$

(VERDADERO)

g. $(\alpha + \beta)x = \alpha x + \beta x, \forall x \in V \wedge \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $(\alpha + \beta)(a, b) = (\alpha + \beta)a, b = (\alpha a + \beta a, b) \neq$

(FALSO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b) = (\alpha a, b) + (\beta a, b) = (\alpha\beta a^2, b^2)$

ii) $(\alpha + \beta)(a, b) = (\alpha + \beta)a, (\alpha + \beta)b = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b) \neq$

(FALSO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\beta a, \beta b) = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b)$

iii) $(\alpha + \beta)(a, b) = (\alpha + \beta)a, (\alpha + \beta)b = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b) \neq$

(FALSO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\beta a, \beta b) = (\alpha\beta a^2, \alpha\beta b^2)$

iv) $(\alpha + \beta)(a, b) = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b) \neq$

(FALSO)

~~$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b)$~~ $= (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\beta a, \beta b) = (0, 0)$

$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b)$

v) ... similar a iii)

(FALSO)

vi) $(\alpha + \beta)(a, b) = (\alpha + \beta)a, (\alpha + \beta)b = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b) =$

(VERDADERO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \beta(a, b) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\beta a, \beta b) = (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b)$

h. $\alpha(x + y) = \alpha x + \alpha y, \forall x, y \in V \wedge \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $\alpha[(a, b) + (c, d)] = \alpha(ac, bd) = (\alpha ac, \alpha bd) \neq$

(FALSO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \alpha(c, d) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\alpha c, \alpha d) = (\alpha^2 ac, \alpha^2 bd)$

ii) $\alpha[(a, b) + (c, d)] = \alpha(a + c, b + d) = (\alpha(a + c), \alpha(b + d)) = (\alpha a + \alpha c, \alpha b + \alpha d) =$

(VERDADERO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \alpha(c, d) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\alpha c, \alpha d) = (\alpha a + \alpha c, \alpha b + \alpha d)$

iii) $\alpha[(a, b) + (c, d)] = \alpha(ac, bd) = (\alpha ac, \alpha bd) \neq$

(FALSO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \alpha(c, d) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\alpha c, \alpha d) = (\alpha^2 ac, \alpha^2 bd)$

iv) $\alpha[(a, b) + (c, d)] = \alpha(0, 0) = (0, 0)$

(VERDADERO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \alpha(c, d) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\alpha c, \alpha d) = (0, 0)$

v) ... similar a ii)

(FALSO)

vi) $\alpha[(a, b) + (c, d)] = \alpha(a + c, b + d) = (\alpha a + \alpha c, \alpha b + \alpha d) =$

(VERDADERO)

$\alpha(a, b) + \alpha(c, d) = (\alpha a, \alpha b) + (\alpha c, \alpha d) = (\alpha a + \alpha c, \alpha b + \alpha d)$

Rpta: Sólo vi es un espacio vectorial

2. $V = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a + 6b = 0\}$

~~$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a + c, b + d) = (-6b, b) + (-6d, d) = (-6(b + d), b + d)$~~
 llamamos $e = b + d \rightarrow (-6e, e) \in V$ (VERDADERO)

Por la operabilidad en \mathbb{R}^2 la 1°, 2°, 5°, 6°, 7°, 8° hipótesis se cumplen

3° $\exists 0 \in V : x + 0 = x, \forall x \in V$

$\rightarrow (a, b) + (0, 0) = (a, b) \Rightarrow 0 = (0, 0) \quad 0 + 6 \cdot 0 = 0$
 $a = 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in V$ (VERDADERO)

Además
 $(a, b) + (c, d)$
 ~~(a, b)~~
 $(-6b, b) + (-6d, d)$
 $(-6(b + d), b + d)$
 $(-6e, e) \in V$
 $k(a, b)$
 $k(-6b, b)$
 $(-6kb, kb)$
 $(-6(kb), kb)$
 $(-6e, e) \in V$

4° $\forall x \in V, \exists x' \in V : x + x' = 0$

$\rightarrow (a, b) + (a', b') = (0, 0) \rightarrow (a', b') = (-a, -b)$
 $a' = -a, b' = -b \quad (-a) + 6(-b) = 0 \quad \times (-1)$ (VERDADERO)

Rpta: Es espacio vec. $a + 6b = 0 \equiv V$

3. $V = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 3x - y = 1\}$

Por la operabilidad en \mathbb{R}^2 la 1°, 2°, 5°, 6°, 7°, 8° hipótesis se cumple

$\rightarrow (x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) = (x_1, 3x_1 - 1) + (y_1, 3y_1 - 1) = (x_1 + y_1, 3(x_1 + y_1) - 2) \notin V$

Rpta: No es espacio vec.

4. a) $S = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 - x_4 = 0 \wedge x_2 - x_4 = x_3\}$

$\rightarrow 0 = (0, 0, 0, 0) \quad 0 - 0 = 0 \wedge 0 - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in S$

$\rightarrow \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) = (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3, \alpha x_4 + \beta y_4)$
 $\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 - (\alpha x_4 + \beta y_4) = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2 - (\alpha x_4 + \beta y_4) = \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3$
 $\alpha(x_1 - x_4) + \beta(y_1 - y_4) = 0 \quad \alpha(x_2 - x_4) + \beta(y_2 - y_4) = \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3$
 $0 + 0 = 0 \quad \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3 = \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3$

Rpta: S es un subespacio vectorial de \mathbb{R}^4 .

b) $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = 3x, x = 2y\}$

$\rightarrow 0 = (0, 0, 0) \quad 0 = 3 \cdot 0 \wedge 0 = 2 \cdot 0 \rightarrow 0 \in M$

$\rightarrow \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3)$
 $\alpha x_3 + \beta y_3 = 3(\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) \quad \wedge \quad \alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 = 2(\alpha x_2 + \beta y_2)$
 $3\alpha x_1 + 3\beta y_1 = 3(\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) \quad 2\alpha x_2 + 2\beta y_2 = 2(\alpha x_2 + \beta y_2)$

Rpta: M es un subespacio vectorial de \mathbb{R}^3 .

c) $U = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : xy = 0\}$
 $\rightarrow 0 = (0, 0, 0) \quad 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \rightarrow 0 \in U$

$\rightarrow d(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (dx_1 + \beta y_1, dx_2 + \beta y_2, dx_3 + \beta y_3)$

$\rightarrow (dx_1 + \beta y_1)(dx_2 + \beta y_2) = 0$

$\cancel{dx_1^2 x_2} + \cancel{dx_1 \beta y_2} + \cancel{\beta^2 y_1 y_2} = 0$

$2\beta(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) = 0$ Centred total

Rpta: U no es subespacio vectorial de \mathbb{R}^3

5. I) $V = \mathbb{R}^3, W = \{[a \ -a \ a]^T, a \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\rightarrow 0 = [0; 0, 0]^T \quad 0 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow 0 \in W$

$\rightarrow d \begin{bmatrix} a \\ -a \\ a \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} b \\ -b \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} da + \beta b \\ -da - \beta b \\ da + \beta b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (da + \beta b) \\ -(da + \beta b) \\ (da + \beta b) \end{bmatrix} \in W$

Rpta: W es subesp. vec. de \mathbb{R}^3

II) $V = M_3, W = \{A \in M_3 : |A| = 0\}$

$\rightarrow A + 0 = A \rightarrow 0 = [0]_{3 \times 3} \quad |0| = 0 \rightarrow 0 \in W$

$\rightarrow dA + \beta B = d \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix} = C \notin W$

$|C| = |dA + \beta B|$ no siempre cumple

Rpta: W no es subesp. vec. de M_3

5. Sean $v_1 = (1, -1, 2), v_2 = (2, 0, 1)$ y $m = (4, -2, 5), n = (1, -1, -1)$

Suponemos $m = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2$

$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 4$
 $\alpha_2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 2$

$\therefore m$ es comb.lin. de v_1 y v_2

Suponemos $n = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 1 \end{matrix} \leftarrow \text{Incompatible}$

$\therefore n$ no es comb.lin de v_1 y v_2

7. a) $\{x, 2x - x^2, 6x - 2x^2\}$ en P_2

Probamos si son l.i.

$$d_1(x) + d_2(2x - x^2) + d_3(6x - 2x^2) = 0$$

$$(d_1 + 2d_2 + 6d_3)x + (-d_2 - 2d_3)x^2 = 0$$

$$d_1 + 2d_2 + 6d_3 - (d_2 + 2d_3)x = 0$$

\therefore no son l.i. \checkmark

$$x = \frac{d_1 + 2d_2 + 6d_3}{d_2 + 2d_3} \rightarrow d_2 \neq 0 \wedge d_3 \neq 0$$

Probamos si generan a P_2

$$\rightarrow ax^2 + bx + c = d_1(x) + d_2(2x - x^2) + d_3(6x - 2x^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = (-d_2 - 2d_3)x^2 + (d_1 + 2d_2 + 6d_3)x + 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = -d_2 - 2d_3 \neq 0$$

$$0 \cdot d_1 + (-1) \cdot d_2 + (-2) \cdot d_3 = a \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & | & a \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & | & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = d_1 + 2d_2 + 6d_3 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot d_1 + 2 \cdot d_2 + 6 \cdot d_3 = b$$

$$c = 0$$

$$0 \cdot d_1 + 0 \cdot d_2 + 0 \cdot d_3 = c$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 & | & b \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & c \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 & | & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & c \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{el sistema es incompatible} \\ \text{= no hay sol.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Rpta: \therefore no es base \checkmark

b) $\{1 - 2x, 3x + x^2 - x^3, 1 + x^2 + 2x^3, 3 + 2x + 3x^3\}$ en P_3

Probamos si son L.I.

$$d_1(1 - 2x) + d_2(3x + x^2 - x^3) + d_3(1 + x^2 + 2x^3) + d_4(3 + 2x + 3x^3) = 0$$

$$(d_1 + d_3 + 3d_4) + (-2d_1 + 3d_2 + 2d_4)x + (d_2 + d_3)x^2 + (-d_2 + 2d_3 + 3d_4)x^3 = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \cdot d_1 + 0 \cdot d_2 + 1 \cdot d_3 + 3 \cdot d_4 = 0 \\ -2 \cdot d_1 + 3 \cdot d_2 + 0 \cdot d_3 + 2 \cdot d_4 = 0 \\ 0 \cdot d_1 + 1 \cdot d_2 + 1 \cdot d_3 + 0 \cdot d_4 = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C \cdot d_1 + (-1) \cdot d_2 + 2 \cdot d_3 + 3 \cdot d_4 = 0$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} d_1 = 0 \\ d_2 = 0 \\ d_3 = 0 \\ d_4 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

\rightarrow son L.I. \checkmark

Probamos si generan a P_3

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = d_1(1 - 2x) + d_2(3x + x^2 - x^3) + d_3(1 + x^2 + 2x^3) + d_4(3 + 2x + 3x^3)$$

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = (-d_2 + 2d_3 + 3d_4)x^3 + (d_2 + d_3)x^2 + (-2d_1 + 3d_2 + 2d_4)x + (d_1 + d_3 + 3d_4)$$

la matriz de coeficientes del SEL (igual al de la anterior parte) es $\neq 0$, por lo que el sistema tiene solución y permite generar a P_3 .

∴ Es base de P_3 ✓

8. Si $\beta = \{u, v, w\} \subset V$, es un conjunto L.I., determinar la D.L. o I.L. de $\beta = \{\alpha u + \beta v, \lambda v - \alpha w, \beta w + \lambda v\}$, para $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Sabemos que $a_1 u + a_2 v + a_3 w = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$

Queremos probar $b_1(\alpha u + \beta v) + b_2(\lambda v - \alpha w) + b_3(\beta w + \lambda v) = 0 \rightarrow b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0$

$$\rightarrow b_1 \alpha u + (b_1 \beta + b_2 \lambda + b_3 \lambda) v + (b_3 \beta - b_2 \alpha) w = 0$$

$$\exists b_i \neq 0, i=1,2,3$$

$$\approx a_1 u + a_2 v + a_3 w = 0$$

$$b_1 \alpha = 0 \wedge b_1 \beta + b_2 \lambda + b_3 \lambda = 0 \wedge b_3 \beta - b_2 \alpha = 0$$

$$(\alpha = 0 \vee b_1 = 0) \wedge \alpha b_1 \beta + \alpha b_2 \lambda + \alpha b_3 \lambda = 0 \quad \beta b_3 = \alpha b_2$$

$$\beta b_3 \lambda + \alpha b_3 \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda \beta = 0$$

$$(\lambda b_3 = 0 \vee \alpha + \beta = 0)$$

Suponemos $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\rightarrow b_1 = 0 \quad \text{Si } b_3 = 0 \rightarrow b_2 = 0$$

∴ Existe el caso donde $b_2 \neq 0 \vee b_3 \neq 0$

$$\text{Si } \alpha = -\beta \rightarrow b_2 + b_3 = 0$$

Resp: Si $\alpha = -\beta$, B es ~~L.I.~~ L.D.

Si $\alpha \neq -\beta$, B es L.I. ✓

9. Si: $B = \{1, e^x, e^{2x}, e^{3x}, e^{4x}\}$

Probamos $\alpha_1 \cdot 1 + \alpha_2 \cdot e^x + \alpha_3 \cdot e^{2x} + \alpha_4 \cdot e^{3x} + \alpha_5 \cdot e^{4x} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = 0$

Suponemos el SE tiene solución

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{3x} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{4x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{3x} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{4x} \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$e^x \cdot e^{2x} \cdot e^{3x} \cdot e^{4x} \neq 0$$

$$e^{10x} \neq 0$$

Se sabe que $e^{10x} > 0$

∴ $\alpha_i = 0, \forall i$, es decir, B es L.I. ✓

10. S: $B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_m\}$ es L.I. Determinar la linealidad de

$$A = \{v_1, v_2 - v_1, v_3 - v_1, \dots, v_m - v_1\}$$

Sabemos $\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$

Probamos $\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 (v_2 - v_1) + \dots + \beta_m (v_m - v_1) = 0$

$$(\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 - \dots - \beta_m) v_1 + \beta_2 v_2 + \dots + \beta_m v_m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (\beta_1 - \sum_{i=2}^m \beta_i) = 0 \wedge \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \dots = \beta_m = 0 \quad \therefore \beta_i = 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\beta_1 = \sum_{i=2}^m \beta_i = \sum_{i=2}^m 0 = 0$$

Rpta: A es L.I.

11. Sean V un \mathbb{R} -espacio vec. y los subespacios W_1 y W_2 demostrar

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

Tenemos $W_1 + W_2 = \{w \in V : w = w_1 + w_2, w_1 \in W_1, w_2 \in W_2\}$

s: Tenemos $\text{gen}(W_1) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$, $\text{gen}(W_2) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ y $\text{gen}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_p\}$
 $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \beta \in \mathbb{R}^m \wedge \theta \in \mathbb{R}^p$

$$w = \alpha \cdot (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) + \beta \cdot (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$$

entonces w es una combinación lineal de $n+m$ vectores, mas no sabemos si son L.I.

Digamos que ~~$\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ genera a $W_1 + W_2$~~ $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_q\} = \text{gen}(W_1 + W_2)$

$\rightarrow \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_q\} = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \cup \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ ya que pueden ser L.I. o no entonces $q \leq n+m$

$$\text{gen}(W_1 + W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cup \text{gen}(W_2)$$

$$n(\text{gen}(W_1 + W_2)) = n(\text{gen}(W_1)) + n(\text{gen}(W_2)) - n(\text{gen}(W_1) \cap \text{gen}(W_2)) \dots (L)$$

Ahora Tenemos $W_1 \cap W_2 = \{w \in V : w \in W_1 \wedge w \in W_2\}$ per lo que

$$w = \alpha \cdot (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \beta \cdot (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m) \rightarrow \alpha \cdot (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) - \beta \cdot (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m) = 0$$

Si de esta igualdad extraemos ~~algunos~~ algunos α_i o β_i que no son nulos y otros que sí. Los que son nulos se recolectan en $\{\theta_i\}_{i=1}^p$ y sus respectivos vectores en $\{s_i\}_{i=1}^p$

e.g. $\text{un } k, j \in [1, p] \cap \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \alpha_j \cdot u_j = \beta_k \cdot v_k \rightarrow \{\alpha_j, \beta_k\} \in \{\theta_i\}_{i=1}^p \wedge \{u_j, v_k\} \in \{s_i\}_{i=1}^p$

entonces hay algunos α 's y β 's que serán iguales o no

$$\rightarrow \{s_i\}_{i=1}^p = \{u_i\}_{i=1}^n \cup \{v_i\}_{i=1}^m$$

$$\text{gen}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cap \text{gen}(W_2)$$

Volviendo a ... (L)

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - n(\text{gen}(W_1 \cap W_2))$$

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

13. Demostrar que $W_1 + W_2 = \langle W_1 \cup W_2 \rangle$, si W_1, W_2 son sub. vec. de V

Retomamos una línea antes de ... (b) en 12.

$$\text{gen}(W_1 + W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cup \text{gen}(W_2)$$

$$\text{Tenemos } W_1 \cup W_2 = \{w \in V : w \in W_1 \vee w \in W_2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \alpha \cdot u \vee w = \beta \cdot v$$

Tres casos

$$\textcircled{1} w = \alpha \cdot u \quad \textcircled{2} w = \beta \cdot v \quad \textcircled{3} w = \alpha \cdot u = \beta \cdot v$$

por lo tanto a w lo generan todos los elementos de u y de v , sin embargo

$$\text{si al momento de evaluar } \alpha \cdot u - \beta \cdot v = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \quad \text{gen}(W_1 \cup W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cup \text{gen}(W_2)$$

$$\wedge \text{gen}(W_1) \cap \text{gen}(W_2) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{pero si } \exists \alpha_i, \beta_j \neq 0, i=1,2,\dots,n; j=1,2,\dots,m \quad \text{gen}(W_1 \cup W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cup \text{gen}(W_2)$$

$$\wedge \text{gen}(W_1) \cap \text{gen}(W_2) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\text{En cualquier caso, } \text{gen}(W_1 \cup W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1) \cup \text{gen}(W_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{gen}(W_1 + W_2) = \text{gen}(W_1 \cup W_2)$$

$$W_1 + W_2 = \langle W_1 \cup W_2 \rangle$$

14. Determinar una base para cada subespacio de \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$F = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) : x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, x_1, x_1, x_1) = x_1(1, 1, 1, 1), x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore F = \langle (1, 1, 1, 1) \rangle$$

$$G = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) : x_1 = x_2 \wedge x_3 = x_4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= (x_1, x_1, x_3, x_3) = (x_1, x_1, 0, 0) + (0, 0, x_3, x_3) \\ &= x_1(1, 1, 0, 0) + x_3(0, 0, 1, 1); x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow G = \langle (1, 1, 0, 0); (0, 0, 1, 1) \rangle$$

$$H = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) : x_1 = x_2 = x_3\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, x_1, x_1, x_4) = (x_1, x_1, x_1, 0) + (0, 0, 0, x_4) = x_1(1, 1, 1, 0) + x_4(0, 0, 0, 1); x_1, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore H = \langle (1, 1, 1, 0); (0, 0, 0, 1) \rangle$$

$$K = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-x_2 - x_3 - x_4, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-x_2, x_2, 0, 0) + (-x_3, 0, x_3, 0) + (-x_4, 0, 0, x_4)$$

$$\therefore K = \langle (-1, 1, 0, 0); (-1, 0, 1, 0); (-1, 0, 0, 1) \rangle = x_2(-1, 1, 0, 0) + x_3(-1, 0, 1, 0) + x_4(-1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

15. Hallar el vector de coordenadas

a. $p(x) = -x + 3x^2$ con respecto a la base $B = \{1+x, 1-2x, x^2\}$ de P_2

$$\rightarrow -x + 3x^2 = \alpha_1(1+x) + \alpha_2(1-2x) + \alpha_3(x^2)$$

$$3x^2 - x = \alpha_3 x^2 + (\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2)x + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + 1 \cdot \alpha_3 = 3 \\ 1 \cdot \alpha_1 - 2 \cdot \alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3 = -1 \\ 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3 = 0 \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, \alpha_3 = 3 \quad \therefore [p(x)]_B = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 3\right)$$

b. $W = [1 \ 6 \ 2]^T$ con respecto a la base $B = \{(1 \ -5)^T, (2 \ -4 \ 3)^T, (0 \ 0 \ 2)^T\}$ de \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_1 & -1 & +\alpha_2 & -1 & +\alpha_3 & 0 & = 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -13 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 46 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = -13 \\ \alpha_2 = 7 \\ \alpha_3 = 23 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore [W]_B = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ 7 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

16. Determinar si B es una base del espacio vectorial V .

a. $B = \{x, 1+x, 1-x, x^2+x+1\}$, $V = P_2$

Comprobamos si los elementos de B son L.I.

$$\alpha_1(x) + \alpha_2(1+x) + \alpha_3(1-x) + \alpha_4(x^2+x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\alpha_4 x^2 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4)x + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4) = 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0$$

$$0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3 + 1 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 - 1 \cdot \alpha_3 + 1 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0 \sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 + 1 \cdot \alpha_3 + 1 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha_4 = 0 \\ d - 2d_3 = 0 \\ d_2 + d_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore B$ no es L.I., \therefore no es base de P_2

b. $B = \{1+x, 1-x^2, x-x^2\}$, $V = P_2$

Comprobamos si los elementos de B son L.I.

$$\alpha_1(1+x) + \alpha_2(1-x^2) + \alpha_3(x-x^2) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$(-\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)x^2 + (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)x + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0 \cdot d_1 + 1 \cdot d_2 - 1 \cdot d_3 = 0 \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 -1 \cdot d_1 + 0 \cdot d_2 + 1 \cdot d_3 = 0 \sim -1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \sim 0 \\
 1 \cdot d_1 + 1 \cdot d_2 + 0 \cdot d_3 = 0 \xrightarrow{(+)} 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 \rightarrow 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 \rightarrow 0 \\
 \rightarrow d_3 \in \mathbb{R}, d_1 = d_3 \wedge d_2 + d_3 = 0
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore B$ no es base de P_2

$$c. B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, V = \text{gen} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

dada la similitud de bases y el conjunto generador de V , bastaría probar

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$d_2 = 1 \wedge d_1 = 1 \text{ por lo tanto } V = \text{gen} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \text{gen}(B)$$

Rpta: B es base de V

17. $S: A = \{(1, 1, 2, 1); (-1, 2, 0, 1); (5, -1, 6, 1)\} \in \mathbb{R}^4$, determine una base para $\text{gen}(A)$.

$\text{gen}(A)$ es el conjunto de $g \in \mathbb{R}^4$ tal que

$$g = d_1(1, 1, 2, 1) + d_2(-1, 2, 0, 1) + d_3(5, -1, 6, 1); d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Problemas su linealidad

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & g_1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -g_1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & 6g_1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & g_1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & g_1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & g_2 - g_1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & g_3 - 2g_1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -4g_1 - g_1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & g_1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & g_2 - g_1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & g_3 - 2g_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g_4 + g_1 - 2g_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & g_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3}(g_2 - g_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3}g_3 - \frac{1}{3}g_2 - \frac{4}{3}g_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g_4 + g_1 - 2g_3 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & g_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3}(g_2 - g_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3}g_3 - \frac{1}{3}g_2 - \frac{4}{3}g_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g_4 + g_1 - 2g_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{Obtenemos que } 3g_3 = 2g_2 + 8g_1 \text{ y } g_4 + g_1 = 2g_3 \\
 \rightarrow (2g_1, 2g_2, 2g_3, 2g_4) = (2g_1, 3g_3 - 8g_1, 2g_3, 4g_3 - 2g_1) \\
 = (2g_1, -8g_1, 0, -2g_1) + (0, 3g_3, 2g_3, 4g_3) \\
 = g_1(2, -8, 0, -2) + g_3(0, 3, 2, 4) \\
 = 2g_1(1, -4, 0, -1) + g_3(0, 3, 2, 4)
 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore A = \langle (1, -4, 0, -1); (0, 3, 2, 4) \rangle$$

B. Describe el espacio generado por los conjuntos, determine su dimensión y proporcione bases para cada uno de ellos.

a. $A = \{(1, 0, 1, -1); (1, -1, 0, 1); (0, 0, 0, 0)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$

Sea $V_1 = \text{gen}(A)$, para todo $v \in V_1$ se tiene que

$$v = \alpha_1(1, 0, 1, -1) + \alpha_2(1, -1, 0, 1) + \alpha_3(0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & v_2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & v_3 \\ +1 & -1 & 0 & v_4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & v_2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & v_3 - v_1 \\ +2 & 0 & 2 & v_4 + v_1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v_3 - v_1 - v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v_4 + v_1 + 2v_2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_1 + v_2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v_3 - v_1 - v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v_4 + v_1 + 2v_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Tenemos que $v_3 = v_1 + v_2$ y $v_4 = -v_1 - 2v_2$.

$$\text{gen}(A) = \{(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) : v_1 + v_2 = v_3 \wedge v_1 + 2v_2 + v_4 = 0\}$$

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) = (v_1, v_2, v_1 + v_2, -v_1 - 2v_2) = (v_1, 0, v_1, -v_1) + (0, v_2, v_2, -2v_2) = v_1(1, 0, 1, -1) + v_2(0, 1, 1, -2)$$

$$\text{gen}(A) = \langle (1, 0, 1, -1); (0, 1, 1, -2) \rangle$$

$$\dim(\text{gen}(A)) = 2$$

$$\text{gen}(A) = \langle (1, 0, 1, -1); (0, 1, 1, -2) \rangle = \langle (-1, 0, -1, 1); (0, -1, -1, 2) \rangle$$

b. $B = \{1+x; x^3-x^2\} \subseteq P_3$

Sea $\text{gen}(B)$ el esp. vec. generado por B , para todo $p \in \text{gen}(B)$ se tiene que

$$p = \alpha_1(1+x) + \alpha_2(x^3-x^2)$$

$$\alpha_3 x^3 + \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_0 = (\alpha_2)x^3 + (-\alpha_2)x^2 + (\alpha_1)x + \alpha_0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha_3 = \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_3 = -\alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_2 = -\alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha_1$$

$$\text{gen}(B) = \{p \in P_3 : p = ax^3 - ax^2 + bx + b; a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Probamos la linealidad de B

$$\alpha_1(1+x) + \alpha_2(x^3-x^2) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 = 0$$

$\therefore B$ es l.i.

B es base de $\text{gen}(B)$

$$\alpha_2 x^3 - \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \dim(\text{gen}(B)) = 2$$

$$\text{gen}(B) = \langle x^3 - x^2; 1 + x \rangle = \langle x^2 - x^3; -1 - x \rangle$$

19. En \mathbb{R}^3 sobre los \mathbb{R} dados los subespacios:

$$W_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) : x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0\} \quad W_2 = \langle (2, -1, 1); (1, 2, 3) \rangle$$

Determinar

i) $W_1 + W_2$

$$W_1 + W_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^3 : w = w_1 + w_2; w_1 \in W_1 \wedge w_2 \in W_2\}$$

$$\text{En } W_1, (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_1 + 2x_2) = (x_1, 0, x_1) + (0, x_2, 2x_2) \\ = x_1(1, 0, 1) + x_2(0, 1, 2)$$

$$\therefore w_1 = \alpha_1(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2(0, 1, 2); \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{En } W_2, w_2 = \beta_1(2, -1, 1) + \beta_2(1, 2, 3); \forall \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow w = \alpha_1(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2(0, 1, 2) + \beta_1(2, -1, 1) + \beta_2(1, 2, 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{array} & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{array} \\ & & & & & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 - w_1 \end{array} \\ & & & & & & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 - w_1 - 2w_2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

la máxima dimensión de $W_1 + W_2$ es 3, por lo que algún vector debe ser c.l. de los demás

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \\ & & & & & \uparrow \end{array}$$

el cuarto vector es c.l. de los demás:

$$w = \alpha_1(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2(0, 1, 2) + \beta_1(2, -1, 1)$$

$$\therefore W_1 + W_2 = \langle (1, 0, 1); (0, 1, 2); (2, -1, 1) \rangle$$

ii) $W_1 \cap W_2$

$$W_1 \cap W_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^3 : w \in W_1 \wedge w \in W_2\}$$

de ... i) Tenemos que

$$w = \alpha_1(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2(0, 1, 2) = \beta_1(2, -1, 1) + \beta_2(1, 2, 3)$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha_1(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2(0, 1, 2) + \beta_1(-2, 1, -1) + \beta_2(-1, -2, -3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{array} & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array} \\ & & & & & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array} \\ & & & & & & \rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Sí, aunque sabemos que el 4to vector es c.l. de los 3 primeros.

es decir son L.I. por lo que

De ... ii) obtenemos que

$$(2, 2, 3) = \theta_1(1, 0, 1) + \theta_2(0, 1, 2) + \theta_3(2, -1, 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc}
 1 & 0 & 2 & \theta_1 & & 1 & & \rightarrow & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & & & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & & -2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & & & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & \theta_2 & = & 2 & \sim & & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & \sim & \rightarrow & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & \sim & + & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & \sim & & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 2 & 1 & \theta_3 & & 3 & & -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & & -2 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & & \rightarrow & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & & & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2
 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \theta_1 = 5, \theta_2 = 0, \theta_3 = -2$$

$$\therefore (1, 2, 3) = 5 \cdot (1, 0, 1) - 2 \cdot (2, -1, 1)$$

Reemplazamos

$$\alpha_1 (1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2 (0, 1, 2) = \beta_1 (2, -1, 1) + \beta_2 (5 \cdot (1, 0, 1) - 2 \cdot (2, -1, 1))$$

$$(\alpha_1 - 5\beta_2) \cdot (1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2 (0, 1, 2) = (\beta_1 - 2\beta_2) \cdot (2, -1, 1)$$

$$(\alpha_1 - 5\beta_2) \cdot (1, 0, 1) + \alpha_2 \cdot (0, 1, 2) + (2\beta_2 - \beta_1) \cdot (2, -1, 1) = 0$$

dado que son L.I.

$$\alpha_1 = 5\beta_2, \alpha_2 = 0, 2\beta_2 = \beta_1$$

$$\rightarrow \beta_2 \in (-\infty, \infty) \wedge \alpha_2 = 0 \wedge 2\alpha_1 = 5\beta_1 = 10\beta_2$$

$$\alpha_1 (1, 0, 1) = \alpha_1 \left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right) + \beta_2 (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\alpha_1 (1, 0, 1) = \alpha_1 \left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right) + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

$$\alpha_1 (1, 0, 1) = \alpha_1 (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \alpha_1 (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\therefore W_1 \cap W_2 = \langle (1, 0, 1) \rangle$$

$$\text{ii)} \text{ Por ... i) sabemos que } W_1 + W_2 = \langle (1, 0, 1); (0, 1, 2); (2, -1, 1) \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \dim(W_1 + W_2) = 3$$

$$\text{iii) Por ... ii) sabemos que } W_1 \cap W_2 = \langle (1, 0, 1) \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 1$$

20. En \mathbb{R}^3 , sea W el subespacio generado por $A = \{(1, 2, -2); (5, 4, -4); (0, 1, -1)\}$

Determinar:

i) Una base de W , $\dim(W)$

$$W = \text{gen}(A) = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^3 : w = \alpha_1 (1, 2, -2) + \alpha_2 (5, 4, -4) + \alpha_3 (0, 1, -1); \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Probamos la linealidad de A

$$\alpha_1 (1, 2, -2) + \alpha_2 (5, 4, -4) + \alpha_3 (0, 1, -1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc}
 1 & 5 & 0 & \alpha_1 & & 0 & & \rightarrow & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & & & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & & & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\
 2 & 4 & 1 & \alpha_2 & = & 0 & \sim & \rightarrow & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & \sim & -2 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & \sim & (-\frac{1}{2}) & 0 & -6 & 1 & 0 & \sim & & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
 -2 & -4 & -1 & \alpha_3 & & 0 & & +1 & -2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Son L.D. por lo tanto eliminamos alguno

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc}
 1 & 5 & 0 & & 1 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
 2 & 4 & 1 & \sim & 2 & -6 & 1 & \sim & 2 & -1 & 1 & \sim & 2 & 1 & 0 & \sim & 0 & 1 & 0 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
 -2 & -4 & -1 & & -2 & 6 & -1 & & -2 & 1 & -1 & & -2 & -1 & 0 & & 0 & -1 & 0 & & & & & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

El Tercer vector es L.D. de los otros dos, por lo tanto

$w = d_1(1, 2, -2) + d_2(5, 4, -4)$ los vectores son L.I. y generan a W

∴ $W = \{(1, 2, -2); (5, 4, -4)\}$ y $\dim(W) = 2$

ii) Extender la base de W a una base de \mathbb{R}^3

queremos un $A = \{(1, 2, -2), (5, 4, -4); (e_1, e_2, e_3)\}$ tal que sean L.I. y $\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{gen}(A)$.

primero la Independencia lineal

$$d_1(1, 2, -2) + d_2(5, 4, -4) + d_3(e_1, e_2, e_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 5 & e_1 & d_1 & 0 & \rightsquigarrow & 1 & 5 & e_1 & 0 & \rightsquigarrow & 1 & 5 & e_1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & e_2 & d_2 & 0 & \sim & 2 & 4 & e_2 & 0 & \sim & -2 & 2 & 4 & e_2 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & e_3 & d_3 & 0 & + & 1 & -2 & -4 & e_3 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & e_2 + e_3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 5 & e_1 & 0 & 1 & 5 & e_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6}(e_2 - 2e_1) & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6}(2e_1 - e_2) \neq 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e_2 + e_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e_2 + e_3 \end{array}$$

para que el S.B.L. sea sol. única.

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{3}e_1 - \frac{1}{6}e_2 & & & & \\ 0 & e_2 + e_3 & & & & \end{array} \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (e_2 + e_3) \neq 0 \\ e_2 \neq -e_3 \end{array}$$

para que A sea L.I.

luego tenemos que $\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{gen}(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = d_1(1, 2, -2) + d_2(5, 4, -4) + d_3(e_1, e_2, e_3); d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Elegimos $e_1 = 1, e_2 = 1, e_3 = 0$

$A = \{(1, 2, -2); (5, 4, -4); (1, 1, 0)\}$ es L.I. y genera a \mathbb{R}^3 pues $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ sin restricción

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \{(1, 2, -2); (5, 4, -4); (1, 1, 0)\}$$

21. Sea $V = \{A \mid A_{n \times n}\}$ y los subespacios $W_1 = \{A \in V \mid A = A^T\}$ y $W_2 = \{A \in V \mid A^T = -A\}$, demostrar que

i) W_1 y W_2 son subespacios

V es un espacio vectorial, las propiedades de pertenencia y operaciones se heredan a sus subconjuntos

→ W_1, W_2 son subespacios \Leftrightarrow cumplen: $s: \forall w_1, w_2 \in W : w = \alpha w_1 + \beta w_2 \in W, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

∴ $0 \in W : \forall w \in W, w + 0 = w$

→ en W_1 , supongamos $0 \in W$ e igual a $0 = [0_{ij}]_{n \times n}$

$$\rightarrow A + 0 = A$$

$$[a_{ij}]_{n \times n} + [0_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \rightarrow 0_{ij} = 0 \forall i, j$$

∴ $0 = [0]_{n \times n} \in W_1$ pues $[0]_{n \times n} = [0]_{n \times n}^T$, cumple la primera condición

Sea $A, B \in W_1, K \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces $C \in W_1$ tal que

$$C = KA + B$$

Transponemos C

$$C^T = (KA + B)^T = KA^T + B^T = KA + B = C$$

$$C^T = C \quad \therefore C \in W_1$$

∴ W_1 es un subespacio vectorial de V

en W_2 , sea $0 = [0_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ y $A \in W_2$

$$A + 0 = A$$

$$[a_{ij}]_{n \times n} + [0_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \rightarrow 0_{ij} = 0, \forall i, j$$

→ $0 = [0]_{n \times n} \wedge 0^T = -0$ por lo que $0 \in W_2$, cumple la 1ra condición.

Sea $A, B \in W_2$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$, un $C \in V$ tal que

$$C = kA + B$$

Transponemos

$$C^T = kA^T + B^T = k(-A) + (-B) = -kA - B = -(kA + B)$$

$$C^T = -C \rightarrow C \in W_2$$

$\therefore W_2$ es un subespacio vectorial de V

ii) $W_1 \oplus W_2$ ($W_1 + W_2$ es una suma directa $\Leftrightarrow \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 0$)

S; $W_1 + W_2$ es una suma directa, entonces $\dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$

$$W_1 \cap W_2 = \{w \in W : w \in W_1 \wedge w \in W_2\}$$

~~Sea $C \in W_1 \cap W_2$~~ Supongamos $W_1 \cap W_2 \neq \emptyset$, entonces un $C \in W_1 \cap W_2$ cumple

$$C \in W_1 \wedge C \in W_2$$

$$\rightarrow C = C^T \wedge C^T = -C$$

$$\rightarrow C = -C$$

$$2C = 0$$

$$C = 0 \text{ el \u00fanico elemento de } W_1 \cap W_2 \text{ es } 0.$$

$W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$, la dimensi\u00f3n de un conjunto unitario es 0.

$$\rightarrow \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore W_1 + W_2 = W_1 \oplus W_2$$

23. Demostrar que:

$$a. \langle (1, 3, 5) \rangle = \langle (2, 6, 10) \rangle$$

Sean los subespacios generados $A = \{(1, 3, 5)\}$ y $B = \{(2, 6, 10)\}$ y los subespacios $\text{gen}(A)$ y $\text{gen}(B)$.

$$\rightarrow \text{gen}(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = \alpha(1, 3, 5), \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ y } \text{gen}(B) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 : y = \beta(2, 6, 10), \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$y = (2\beta)(1, 3, 5)$$

2\u00b0 sigue siendo \mathbb{R}

$$\forall x \in \text{gen}(A) \wedge y \in \text{gen}(B) : x = \alpha(1, 3, 5) = y = (2\beta)(1, 3, 5)$$

$$x = y \text{ pues solo es necesario que } \alpha = 2\beta$$

$$\rightarrow \text{gen}(A) = \text{gen}(B)$$

$$\langle (1, 3, 5) \rangle = \langle (2, 6, 10) \rangle$$

$$b. \langle (2, -1, 6); (-3, 4, 1) \rangle = \langle (-1, 3, 7); (8, -4, 24) \rangle$$

Sean $A = \{(2, -1, 6); (-3, 4, 1)\}$, $B = \{(-1, 3, 7); (8, -4, 24)\}$ y $\text{gen}(A)$, $\text{gen}(B)$ sus subespacios.

$$\text{gen}(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = \alpha_1(2, -1, 6) + \alpha_2(-3, 4, 1) = x; \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}, \text{gen}(B) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 : y = \beta_1(-1, 3, 7) + \beta_2(8, -4, 24)\}$$

$$\text{En } \text{gen}(B), y = \beta_1(-1, 3, 7) + \beta_2(8, -4, 24)$$

$$y = \beta_1(-1, 3, 7) + (4\beta_2 + \beta_1)(2, -1, 6)$$

$$y = \beta_1(-3, 4, 1) + (4\beta_2 + \beta_1)(2, -1, 6)$$

$$x = \alpha_1(2, -1, 6) + \alpha_2(-3, 4, 1)$$

Haciendo $\alpha_2 = \beta_1$ y $\alpha_1 = 4\beta_2 + \beta_1$ por lo tanto habr\u00e1n x e y iguales $\forall \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow \text{gen}(A) = \text{gen}(B) \quad \langle (2, -1, 6), (-3, 4, 1) \rangle = \langle (-1, 3, 7), (8, -4, 24) \rangle$$

23. Determinar qué vectores pertenecen al subespacio de P_3 generado por $S = \{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1, x^2 - 2, x^3 + x\}$

I. $p(x) = 3 - x + x^2$

Verificamos si $x^2 - x + 3 = d_1(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1) + d_2(x^2 - 2) + d_3(x^3 + x)$

$$x^2 - x + 3 = (d_1 + d_3)x^3 + (2d_1 + d_2)x^2 + d_3x + (d_1 - 2d_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1. d_1 + 0. d_2 + 1. d_3 &= 0 \\ 2. d_1 + 1. d_2 + 0. d_3 &= 1 \\ 0. d_1 + 0. d_2 + 1. d_3 &= -1 \\ 1. d_1 - 2. d_2 + 0. d_3 &= 3 \end{aligned} \quad \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad d_1 + d_3 = 0 \rightarrow d_1 = -1$$

$$d_2 - 2d_3 = 1 \rightarrow d_2 = 1$$

$$d_3 = -1$$

∴ $p(x)$ sí pertenece a S

II, III, IV. se hacen de la misma forma, si no hay solución no pertenece

(cuando hay infinitas soluciones sí pertenece).

24. Suponga que $B = \{v, w\}$ es una base de V . ¿cuál es una base también?

a). $\{v+w, v\}$

Sabemos que B es L.I. y $V = \text{span}(B)$, es decir

$$d_1 v + d_2 w = 0 \rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \forall x \in V: x = d_1 v + d_2 w$$

evaluamos la L.I. del conjunto

$$\beta_1(v+w) + \beta_2 v = 0$$

$$(\beta_1 + \beta_2)v + \beta_1 w = 0 \rightarrow \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 \wedge \beta_1 = 0 \rightarrow \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0, \text{ es decir es L.I.}$$

Luego tenemos un $x \in V$, que $x = d_1 v + d_2 w$; $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

queremos probar que $x = \beta_1(v+w) + \beta_2 v = d_1 v + d_2 w$

$$\rightarrow \beta_1(v+w) + \beta_2 v - d_1 v - d_2 w = 0$$

$$(\beta_1 + \beta_2 - d_1)v + (\beta_1 - d_2)w = 0 \rightarrow d_1 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \wedge d_2 = \beta_1$$

es decir $\forall d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ existen $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ tales que las comb. lin. de $\{v, w\}$ y $\{v+w, v\}$ sean iguales, por lo tanto

$\{v+w, v\}$ es una base de V

b), c) se hacen de la misma forma, si no son L.I. no es base o si no se puede expresar cualquier comb. lin. de $\{v, w\}$ como la comb. lin. del conjunto dado tampoco es base.

25. Sea $V = \mathbb{R}^4$, y los subespacios

$$W_1 = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^4: x_1 + x_2 = x_4 \wedge x_1 + 2x_4 = x_3\} \quad \text{y} \quad W_2 = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^4: x_1 = x_4\}$$

Determinar una base para $W_1, W_2, W_1 \cap W_2, W_1 + W_2$ y su dimensión

El procedimiento es igual al problema 19.